

英語 現在完了② have・has と過去分詞の形

主語で have か has を決め、あとに 3つめの 形を 置く

なまえ _____

ひづけ _____

きまり have と has は 主語で えらぶ

have I・you・we・they	We have lost it. ふつうの 主語は have	s なし has の あと	Ken has waited. 動詞に s は つけない
has he・she・it	She has lost it. 1人・1つの 主語は has	been なし have の あと	I have waited. have been は つけない
has 名前・1人	Ken has lost it. 名前や 1人も has	I have I've・We've	I've waited. have の みじかい 形
have A and B・複数	The boys have lost it. and で つなぐ・ふくすうは have	has か is He's・She's	He's waited. 3つめの 形なら has/-ing なら is

have・has のあとは 3つめの 形 (過去分詞)。主語が かわっても 動詞は かわらない。

- ・1は、正しい ほうを ○で かこもう。
- ・2は、線の上に have・has か みじかい 形を 書こう (〔 〕は ヒント)。
- ・3は、○か ×を かこもう。×は 直した 1語を 書こう (○は 書かない)。

1 正しい ほうを えらぶ (○で かこむ)

ヒント 主語を見て、あとの 形も 見る

- (1) My father worked here for ten years.
- (2) Aya and Mika studied English for two years.
- (3) She has in Osaka for three years.
- (4) I have here for three years.

2 have・has などを書く

ヒント 主語を見て 決める

- (1) My brother _____ known Ken for six years. [have/has]
- (2) Aya and I _____ known Ken for six years. [have/has]
- (3) _____ lived here for two years. [I have の みじかい 形]
- (4) He's helped Ken. → He _____ helped Ken. [He's = He ?]

3 ○か ×か。×は 直す

ヒント まちがいは 1語だけ

- (1) Tom have studied English for a year. → _____
- (2) Mika has known Ken for a long time. → _____
- (3) She has studies English for two years. → _____
- (4) Aya and Mika have finished the work. → _____
- (5) Ken and Aya has finished the work. → _____

見直し ☐ 主語を見て have か has を 決めた ☐ 3の ×は 1語だけ 直した まちがい () 問



英語 現在完了② ドリル1 have と has を選ぶ・○× なまえ _____

主語を見て、have と has の どちらか 正しい ほうを えらぶ ひづけ _____

きまり have と has は 主語で えらぶ

have We have lost it.

I・you・we・they ふつうの 主語は have

has She has lost it.

he・she・it 1人・1つの 主語は has

has Ken has lost it.

名前・1人 名前や 1人も has

have The boys have lost it.

A and B・複数 and で つなぐ・ふくすうは have

s なし Ken has waited.

has の あと 動詞に s は つけない

been なし I have waited.

have の あと have been は つけない

I have I've waited.

I've・We've have の みじかい 形

has か is He's waited.

He's・She's 3つめの 形なら has/-ing なら is

have・has の あとは 3つめの 形 (過去分詞)。主語が かわっても 動詞は かわらない。

・ 1は、正しい ほうを ○で かこもう。

・ 2は、○か ×を かこもう。×は 直した 1語を 書こう (○は 書かない)。

1 正しい ほうを えらぶ (○で かこむ)

ヒント 主語を見る

(1) My sister (has) (have) wanted a dog for a long time.

(2) The boys (has) (have) finished their lunch.

(3) Tom and Ken (has) (have) joined the team.

(4) You (have) (has) worked hard today.

(5) My mother (has) (have) cooked dinner.

(6) It (have) (has) rained all day.

2 ○か ×か。×は 直す

ヒント have か has を 直す

(1) Mika have cleaned her room.

(○) (×) → _____

(2) We have cleaned the park.

(○) (×) → _____

(3) The students has finished the test.

(○) (×) → _____

(4) My uncle has worked in Tokyo.

(○) (×) → _____

(5) He have helped his mother.

(○) (×) → _____

見直し □ 主語を見て have か has を 決めた □ 2の ×は 1語だけ 直した まちがい () 問



英語 現在完了② ドリル2 have・has と過去分詞を書く なまえ _____

have か has と 3つめの 形を 書き、みじかい 形も 書く ひづけ _____

きまり have と has は 主語で えらぶ

have I・you・we・they	We have lost it. ふつうの 主語は have	s なし has の あと	Ken has waited. 動詞に s は つけない
has he・she・it	She has lost it. 1人・1つの 主語は has	been なし have の あと	I have waited. have been は つけない
has 名前・1人	Ken has lost it. 名前や 1人も has	I have I've・We've	I've waited. have の みじかい 形
have A and B・複数	The boys have lost it. and で つなぐ・ふくすうは have	has か is He's・She's	He's waited. 3つめの 形なら has/-ing なら is

have・has のあとは 3つめの 形（過去分詞）。主語が かわっても 動詞は かわらない。

- ・1は、have か has と 3つめの 形を 線の上に 書こう（〔 〕は もとの 形）。
- ・2は、みじかい 形と 3つめの 形を 線の上に 書こう。

1 have か has と 3つめの 形を 書く

ヒント 主語を見て 決める

- (1) Tom _____ Osaka many times. [visit]
- (2) My parents _____ here for years. [live]
- (3) Mika _____ her homework. [finish]
- (4) We _____ lunch at school. [eat]
- (5) Ken and I _____ Aya for years. [know]

2 みじかい 形と 3つめの 形を 書く

ヒント 〔 〕は 主語と もとの 形

- (1) _____ my room. [I・clean]
- (2) _____ the door. [we・open]
- (3) _____ hard today. [you・work]
- (4) _____ my homework. [I・do]

見直し ☐ 主語を見て have か has を 決めた ☐ 2は ' を 書き おとさなかった まちがい（ ）問



英語 現在完了② ドリル3 He's を読む・直す

He's が has か is かを見分け、s のつけすぎを直す

なまえ _____

ひづけ _____

きまり have と has は主語でえらぶ

have I・you・we・they	We have lost it. ふつうの主語は have	s なし has のあと	Ken has waited. 動詞に s はつけない
has he・she・it	She has lost it. 1人・1つの主語は has	been なし have のあと	I have waited. have been はつけない
has 名前・1人	Ken has lost it. 名前や1人も has	I have I've・We've	I've waited. have のみじかい形
have A and B・複数	The boys have lost it. and でつなぐ・ふくすうは have	has か is He's・She's	He's waited. 3つめの形なら has/-ing なら is

have・has のあとは3つめの形(過去分詞)。主語がかわっても動詞はかわらない。

- ・1は、He's・She's のあとの語を見て、has か is を ○で かこもう。
- ・2は、○か ×を かこもう。×は直した1語を書こう(○は書かない)。

1 has か is か (○で かこむ)

ヒント あとの語を見る

- (1) He's known Ken. → He is has known Ken.
- (2) She's busy today. → She is has busy today.
- (3) He's finished lunch. → He has is finished lunch.
- (4) She's cooking now. → She has is cooking now.
- (5) She's joined us. → She has is joined us.

2 ○か ×か。×は直す

ヒント has のあとに s はつけない

- (1) My mother has works at a school. ○ × → _____
- (2) My brother has cooked dinner. ○ × → _____
- (3) Ken has finishes the test. ○ × → _____
- (4) The girls have joined the club. ○ × → _____
- (5) He has opens the window. ○ × → _____

見直し ☐ 主語を見て have か has を決めた ☐ 2の ×は1語だけ直した まちがい() 問



英語 現在完了② have・has と過去分詞の形【こたえ】

なまえ _____

主語で have か has を 決め、あとに 3つめの 形を 置く

ひづけ _____

きまり have と has は 主語で えらぶ

have I・you・we・they	We have lost it. ふつうの 主語は have	s なし has の あと	Ken has waited. 動詞に s は つけない
has he・she・it	She has lost it. 1人・1つの 主語は has	been なし have の あと	I have waited. have been は つけない
has 名前・1人	Ken has lost it. 名前や 1人も has	I have I've・We've	I've waited. have の みじかい 形
have A and B・複数	The boys have lost it. and で つなぐ・ふくすうは have	has か is He's・She's	He's waited. 3つめの 形なら has/-ing なら is

have・has のあとは 3つめの 形 (過去分詞)。主語が かわっても 動詞は かわらない。

1 正しい ほうを えらぶ (○で かこむ)

- (1) My father ☐ have ☒ has worked here for ten years.
- (2) Aya and Mika ☐ has ☒ have studied English for two years.
- (3) She has ☒ lived ☐ lives in Osaka for three years.
- (4) I have ☒ lived ☐ been lived here for three years.

2 have・has などを書く

- (1) My brother has known Ken for six years. [have/has]
- (2) Aya and I have known Ken for six years. [have/has]
- (3) I've lived here for two years. [I have の みじかい 形]
- (4) He's helped Ken. → He has helped Ken. [He's = He ?]

3 ○か ×か。×は 直す

- (1) Tom have studied English for a year. ☐ ☒ × → has
- (2) Mika has known Ken for a long time. ☒ ☐ ○ → _____
- (3) She has studies English for two years. ☐ ☒ × → studied
- (4) Aya and Mika have finished the work. ☒ ☐ ○ → _____
- (5) Ken and Aya has finished the work. ☐ ☒ × → have

丸つけのめやす/つまずきやすいところ

- 1 は 主語で 決める。my father は has/Aya and Mika は have/I は have。has のあとは s なし・been なし。
 2 は 主語で have か has。I've は I have、He's = He has (あとが 3つめの 形)。
 3 は ×を 直す。(1) Tom は has/(3) She has のあとは studied/(5) Ken and Aya は have。(2)(4) は ○。

きまり have と has は 主語で えらぶ

have I・you・we・they	We have lost it. ふつうの 主語は have	s なし has の あと	Ken has waited. 動詞に s は つけない
has he・she・it	She has lost it. 1人・1つの 主語は has	been なし have の あと	I have waited. have been は つけない
has 名前・1人	Ken has lost it. 名前や 1人も has	I have I've・We've	I've waited. have の みじかい 形
have A and B・複数	The boys have lost it. and で つなぐ・ふくすうは have	has か is He's・She's	He's waited. 3つめの 形なら has/-ing なら is

have・has のあとは 3つめの 形（過去分詞）。主語が かわっても 動詞は かわらない。

1 正しい ほうを えらぶ（○で かこむ）

(1) My sister ☒ has ☐ have wanted a dog for a long time.

(2) The boys ☐ has ☒ have finished their lunch.

(3) Tom and Ken ☐ has ☒ have joined the team.

(4) You ☒ have ☐ has worked hard today.

(5) My mother ☒ has ☐ have cooked dinner.

(6) It ☐ have ☒ has rained all day.

2 ○か ×か。×は 直す

(1) Mika have cleaned her room.

☐ ☒ × → has

(2) We have cleaned the park.

☒ ☐ × → _____

(3) The students has finished the test.

☐ ☒ × → have

(4) My uncle has worked in Tokyo.

☒ ☐ × → _____

(5) He have helped his mother.

☐ ☒ × → has

丸つけのめやす／つまずきやすいところ

1 は 主語で 決める。my sister・it は has／the boys・Tom and Ken・you は have。

2 は ×を 直す。(1) Mika は has／(3) the students は have／(5) He は has。(2)(4) は ○。

○の 文は 直さない。まちがいは have か has の 1語だけ。

きまり have と has は 主語で えらぶ

have I・you・we・they	We have lost it. ふつうの 主語は have	s なし has の あと	Ken has waited. 動詞に s は につけない
has he・she・it	She has lost it. 1人・1つの 主語は has	been なし have の あと	I have waited. have been は につけない
has 名前・1人	Ken has lost it. 名前や 1人も has	I have I've・We've	I've waited. have の みじかい 形
have A and B・複数	The boys have lost it. and で つなぐ・ふくすうは have	has か is He's・She's	He's waited. 3つめの 形なら has/-ing なら is

have・has のあとは 3つめの 形（過去分詞）。主語が かわっても 動詞は かわらない。

1 have か has と 3つめの 形を 書く

- (1) Tom has visited Osaka many times. [visit]
- (2) My parents have lived here for years. [live]
- (3) Mika has finished her homework. [finish]
- (4) We have eaten lunch at school. [eat]
- (5) Ken and I have known Aya for years. [know]

2 みじかい 形と 3つめの 形を 書く

- (1) I've cleaned my room. [I・clean]
- (2) We've opened the door. [we・open]
- (3) You've worked hard today. [you・work]
- (4) I've done my homework. [I・do]

丸つけのめやす／つまりきやすいところ

1 は 主語で have か has。そのあとは 3つめの 形（s は につけない）。visit→visited／live→lived／know→known。

2 は I've・We've・You've。I have・We have・You have の みじかい 形。' を わすれない。

have のあとは 3つめの 形。have been は につけない。

英語 現在完了② ドリル3 He's を読む・直す【こたえ】

He's が has か is かを見分け、s のつけすぎを直す

なまえ _____

ひづけ _____

きまり have と has は主語でえらぶ

have I・you・we・they	We have lost it. ふつうの主語は have	s なし has のあと	Ken has waited. 動詞に s はつけない
has he・she・it	She has lost it. 1人・1つの主語は has	been なし have のあと	I have waited. have been はつけない
has 名前・1人	Ken has lost it. 名前や1人も has	I have I've・We've	I've waited. have のみじかい形
have A and B・複数	The boys have lost it. and でつなぐ・ふくすうは have	has か is He's・She's	He's waited. 3つめの形なら has/-ing なら is

have・has のあとは 3つめの形（過去分詞）。主語がかわっても動詞はかわらない。

1 has か is か（○でかこむ）

(1) He's known Ken. → He ☐ is ☒ has known Ken.

(2) She's busy today. → She ☒ is ☐ has busy today.

(3) He's finished lunch. → He ☒ has ☐ is finished lunch.

(4) She's cooking now. → She ☐ has ☒ is cooking now.

(5) She's joined us. → She ☒ has ☐ is joined us.

2 ○か×か。×は直す

(1) My mother has works at a school. ☐ ○ ☒ × → worked

(2) My brother has cooked dinner. ☒ ○ ☐ × → _____

(3) Ken has finishes the test. ☐ ○ ☒ × → finished

(4) The girls have joined the club. ☒ ○ ☐ × → _____

(5) He has opens the window. ☐ ○ ☒ × → opened

丸つけのめやす／つまずきやすいところ

1 はあとが 3つめの形（known・finished）なら has。-ing や形ようし（busy）なら is。

2 は×を直す。(1) works→worked／(3) finishes→finished／(5) opens→opened。(2)(4) は○。

has のあとの動詞に s はつけない。○の文は直さない。